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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Frodebu Party Ready for Talks With Opposition

LD1207143595 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 12 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Violence and political differences still go hand in hand in Burundi. There has been another massacre of civilians in the north of the country, and the OAU mission, which was on the ground over the last few days, has failed: it was unable to convince the opposition to travel to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, for political talks outside troubled Burundi.

Charles Mukasi, the chairman of the Uprona [Party of National Unity and Progress], the main opposition party, has justified this refusal by explaining that he prefers to talk amid difficulties, and by accusing the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] in power of wanting to prepare an international military intervention.

As for the Frodebu, it has not unexpectedly rejected this argument and says it is willing to travel to Ethiopia. Jean Minani, the chairman of the Frodebu, spoke to Mounia Daoudi:

[Begin recording] [Minani] The Frodebu never rejects a conciliatory solution. If the Uprona or other opposition parties refuse to take part and reject dialogue, I think the situation we face no longer allows us to waste time if we do not want Burundi to sink into disaster.

[Daoudi] The Uprona agrees to a dialogue, but won't have it outside Burundi.

[Minani] I am really sorry about the Uprona's answer because they know very well that talks here in Burundi are almost impossible, when we know that the city of Bujumbura is being held hostage by Tutsi militias patrolling every day, doing night rounds, even asking for people's documents, killing people every day without the police, the gendarmes, or the army being able to do anything. [end recording]

Rwanda

Tanzanian Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

EA1107202495 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1800 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Tanzanian Defense Minister Colonel 'Abd-al-Rahman Kinana has been in our country since this afternoon for a three-day visit.

The Tanzanian defense minister, who was invited by the Rwandan defense minister, Major General Paul Kagame, will, during his visit, hold talks with the country's senior officials, mainly on the problem of security between our two countries, Tanzania and Rwanda.

On arrival, Minister Kinana gave an interview for Radio Rwanda, in which he declared that his country would join the international community in arresting and handing over to justice those responsible for the genocide and massacres in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Opposition Criticizes Kengo's Cabinet Reshuffle

BR1107142395 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE
in French 11 Jul 95 p 4

[Article by Marie-France Cros: "Kengo Stays and Widens Cabinet"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Pressure by Tshisekedi's opposition party to oust Kengo wa Dondo's government seems to have been in vain. Following a meeting on Saturday [8 July] with President Mobutu, the Zairian prime minister announced on Monday that he was beginning "consultations today with those of all political persuasions with a view to bringing the composition of the present government more into line with the various political currents," and in order to "involve all elements of national life in preparing and organizing the elections."

Like Last Year

In short, Kengo is going to offer a place in the government for the radical opposition. He already made such a proposal when he originally formed his cabinet, but to no avail. Members of the radical opposition who accepted ministerial posts were disowned by their party leadership. Will the same happen this time?

The radical opposition has always seen Kengo as an "illegal" prime minister. It believes the job should rightfully be filled by Tshisekedi, elected to the office by the National Conference. However, the Mobutists did not recognize this institution's legality. In order to stop the duplication of institutions (two assemblies, two governments, two constitutions) and avoid a deepening conflict, agreements were signed stating that the prime minister should be drawn from the opposition. But Tshisekedi refused to be put forward as a candidate at that time. The transitional assembly then assumed responsibility for settling the matter, in line with the constitution. It put the matter to the vote, to the displeasure of the Tshisekedi minority faction, and Kengo was elected. "This choice was then legalized by a parliamentary act," radical opposition spokesman Mende explained to us, "which was not renewed" when President Mobutu proclaimed a prolongation of the transitional assembly last Saturday. "We are therefore preparing to present the prime minister, who will probably be Tshisekedi."

This view is at variance with the outcome of Saturday's meeting between Mobutu and Kengo. To oust the prime minister, there must be a motion of no confidence approved by three-quarters of the members of parliament, which now seems unlikely.

Shaba Disturbances Cause Influx Into Zambia

AB1107194495 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from the southern Zairian province of Shaba indicate there have been some sort of disturbances there over the last few days, and it may be linked to an influx of Zairian refugees arriving in Zambia, at the Kosombo-Lesa border-crossing on the copper belt. On the line to Kinshasa, Mick Lather asked our correspondent Mathew Tostevin what information he had about the situation in Shaba.

[Begin recording] [Tostevin] The information I have is from the interior minister here in Kinshasa. He confirmed that a number of people, which he described as small, had left the region of Zaire, Shaba region bordering on Zambia, had crossed over fearing political violence, but he said that they were now coming back.

[Lather] Now, you talk about political violence, what exactly are they running away from?

[Tostevin] What the people were afraid of is violence surrounding a call for a strike by federalists in Shaba region. They were calling for a strike because they are protesting against the fact that the money from the cobalt and copper mines in the area doesn't come back to the region, but is spent by the government in Kinshasa.

[Lather] So this was a move by Shaba's separatists. Did it, in fact, turn into violence?

[Tostevin] No, the reports from the area are that everything is very calm. I spoke not long ago to the man who called for the strike, the former governor Kiyongo wa Kumwanza, and he said that there were armored cars on the street, but there had not been any incidents of violence between his supporters and the security forces.

[Lather] Is this strike, and the action by the separatists, now completely over?

[Tostevin] They said that they are going to carry on their strike until Friday [14 July] if the government don't respond to their demand for negotiations. According to the federalists, they say that the strike has been 100-percent followed in some areas and 85-percent followed in the main town Lumumbashi, but the authorities denied it and said that most people are actually going to work.

[Lather] Would we be correct in assuming that those who took flight and went to Zambia are in fact against the secession? They are opponents of this particular move?

[Tostevin] Well, I think that most likely these people were people who were just afraid that violence might take place. I don't think that you can say anything about what their political standpoint might be. There were rumors earlier this year that Shaba province was planning to secede and for that reason the former governor Kiyongo wa Kumwanza was suspended from office, and the government at the time said that 10 July was the date on which he was planning to succeed. He has always denied these rumors, but if the rumors persisted then it's clear that some people may have been worried that there was going to be violence around that date. [end recording]

Somalia

Delegation Urges International Recognition of Aidid

AB1107210495 Paris AFP in English
1503 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, July 11 (AFP) — A delegation representing a "government" set up last month by Somali faction leader Mohamed Farah Aidid appealed to the international community Tuesday [11 July] for recognition.

The delegation, led by one of General Aidid's "vice presidents," Mohamed Haji Aden, told journalists in Nairobi their priority would be to restore security throughout the country by disarming militias, an operation they maintained had already started, and dismantling unnecessary roadblocks on roads leading from Mogadishu to Kismaayo in the south and Galcayo in the north.

Reports from Mogadishu have reported fighting between Aidid's supporters and rival clan militias in various parts of the country over the past week.

Aidid was elected "interim president" of Somalia for three years on June 15 by representatives of 15 factions supporting him days after his former financier, Osman Hassan Ali "Atto," ousted him as chairman of the Somali National Congress/Somali National Alliance and began cooperation with Aidid's arch-rival, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who also styles himself "interim president."

The Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa last month left Somalia's seat vacant, and no government has been recognised internationally since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991.

Ali Mahdi, leader of the Somali Salvation Alliance which controls north Mogadishu, and Osman Atto have called on Somalis to foil the general "by all possible means."

Ali Mahdi Links Aidid With Huge Bakaaraha Fire

EA1107203595 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia and chairman of the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, today expressed regret for the loss of life and property caused by the fire which burned over half of the Bakaaraha Market, which is one of the biggest open markets in Africa.

Briefing journalists at the presidency in Mogadishu, the president said there was no way he would believe that the fire was an accident, because there was evidence indicating that it was the result of deliberate banditry.

President Mahdi noted that hours before the fire an armed team with technicals and other equipment had been seen engaging in banditry in areas near the market. A number of eyewitnesses, who deemed the movements of the armed men suspect, followed them and confirmed the reason behind the loss. One of the armed men was seen pouring petrol and setting on fire one of the kiosks in the market.

Another piece of evidence indicating that the fire was not an accident but the result of willful action is that when people came to extinguish the fire and owners attempted to save their property, they were prevented from doing so and some of them were killed when the armed men started shooting indiscriminately, apparently at the orders of Aidid and what he calls a government, which is nothing but a gang of armed bandits.

Mahdi said, "This follows a similar act of robbery against poor Somali people." He said on 8 July that small-scale traders were robbed Hamar Wayne as part of the preparations being made by Aidid for a new round of civil war in the country.

President Mahdi issued a general warning against such acts of banditry, which were capable of reviving the ugly past. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Museveni: U.S. Criticism 'Arrogant', Incorrect

AB1107124195 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 10 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Uganda's Constituent Assembly [CA] has had some vital decisions to make over the last few months. Perhaps, the most crucial of all was the one it took last month on the issue of multiparty politics. The assembly decided to keep the system set up by President Museveni and the National Resistance Movement after they came to power eight years ago, and that means party political activity will be suspended for another five years. It also provoked criticism from the United States Government, which said that it feared the entrenchment of power in Uganda. Our correspondent, James Stanley, has been talking to President Museveni, and he asked him if he felt that criticism was valid.

[Begin recording] [Museveni] It is not valid. It is arrogant and it is not correct. It fears the entrenchment of power. How? Because if you (fight) a decision on the basis of political majority, a political majority is like quicksand. It is always changing. So, you may have a political majority today in favor of this idea, and in five years it may change. So, how can that be entrenchment?

As long as the people are the ones deciding, what else can we do? How else will they run their own country? They also run it through voting. In France, there was a referendum on whether to be in Europe or not to be. Fifty-one people out 100 voted to be in Europe. Forty-nine voted against, but the 49 did not walk out of France in protest against the 51 who took France into Europe. They obeyed the 51 until, maybe, in the future when the balance of power changes, then they may move out of Europe. In England, they did not even bother to ask the population. The politicians that sit in parliament and, you know....

[Stanley, interrupting] Some people in Uganda are arguing for a federalist system of government, particularly the people of Buganda, the largest kingdom in Uganda. Now, what consequences do you think federalism could have for Uganda?

[Museveni] You see, I have no problem with any of those systems — federalism, a strong local government [system], multipartyism. All I want is that, whatever system is decided on, it should be decided by the appropriate representative bodies, or by the people in their entirety. So, if the CA had decided for federalism, I have no problem with it. It has got some (?considerable) margin of disadvantages, but if it is agreed on, there will be no problem.

[Stanley] Recently, Uganda agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations with Sudan, after a period of some difficulty between them. Now, how do you see future relationships with Sudan being?

[Museveni] Well, we agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations if we agree on an acceptable monitoring mechanism, on an acceptable multilateral monitoring mechanism, so that we can be able to know what is going on in the Sudan and they can be able to know what is going on in Uganda, because they suspect us. For us, we know — we don't suspect them, we know

— that they are having bandits and they have had them for a long time. So if that one is done, then we shall restore relations; but if it is not done in an acceptable manner, then we shall guard our frontiers as we have always done.

[Stanley] Khartoum accuses you of supporting the rebel movement in southern Sudan, though. How much do you support them?

[Museveni] It is not true, and that is why we need the monitoring. We are tired of the accusations, and that is why we need a bilateral monitoring group to come and go anywhere in Uganda and see whether this is where these SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] are based, where they are being trained, or monitor the roads and see which arms are going into southern Sudan, because this is interior, its not the [words indistinct] can monitor too. it is not the same. We don't support the SPLA . We don't support them.

[Stanley] Kenya has also alleged that Uganda is supporting rebels which are trying to bring down President Moi's government. Is that true?

[Museveni] That is not correct, because those rebels, if they were supported by a government they would do more damage to Kenya. It is just a joke. I think the Kenyans have never seen rebels supported by a serious external force. They are talking about something they don't know. If they were supported by our government they would do a lot of damage in Kenya. It is not true, and again we can have a monitoring team there. We have told the President of Eritrea to set up a monitoring team, because Uganda is not anywhere you wish, and if there are suspicions they can go anywhere and check. So, why should we waste a lot of calories, burning the midnight candle, worrying about problems which can be checked out. [end recording]

De Klerk Will Not Release Third Force Report

*MB1007045395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2038 GMT 9 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA — Deputy President FW de Klerk has denied acting incorrectly in not publishing a report in March last year by Judge Richard Goldstone on "third force" activity.

Reacting in a statement on Sunday [9 July] to continued media speculation about Stratcom [Strategic Communication Unit] activities aimed at discrediting the African National Congress, the report and statements by President Nelson Mandela, de Klerk said the report was not intended for publication.

It was addressed to the international investigating team headed by Attorney-General Jan d'Oliveira and publication could have hampered the team's work.

Referring to reports linking former Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe to third force activities, de Klerk said steps were taken against a number of generals in the South African Police. He said he was not prepared to act against Van der Merwe because the allegations were untested.

"The wise and correct course of action was one of further investigation by the international investigating team."

De Klerk said the commission never voiced dissatisfaction at his handling of the report.

Media impressions that he and the previous government had denied knowledge of Stratcom activities was wrong.

He referred to two statements from his office in June this year in which he accepted full responsibility for "such actions".

The actions included cross-border raids on military bases and actions in terms of existing security legislation and propaganda actions.

They did not include murder, assassination or the criminal activities perpetrated by organisations like the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) and the Vlakplaas Unit under command of Col Eugene de Kock.

De Klerk said the SUNDAY TIMES of July 9 created the wrong impression that he had made conflicting statements regarding cabinet control.

Van der Merwe told the newspaper that he used to brief a special cabinet committee on all covert operations from early 1990. The committee was chaired by former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and reported directly to de Klerk. Its members included former Constitutional

Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen and former Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

"The special cabinet committee to which I and Gen Van der Merwe referred to was one of the methods of overall control and was mainly aimed at the phasing out of projects," de Klerk's statement read.

He said projects subject to cabinet control were defined in broad objectives.

De Klerk said that explained why Van der Merwe said the way in which secret projects were carried out in practice might not always have been the way they were designed.

ANC Rejects Natal Call for Death Penalty, Trials

*MB1107160195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1458 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA — The African National Congress on Tuesday [11 July] distanced itself from a call by its KwaZulu/Natal leaders to consider the re-imposition of the death penalty and holding Nuremberg-style trials for perpetrators of apartheid crimes, spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said. A statement on Monday by KwaZulu/Natal leaders was unfortunate and did not reflect ANC policy.

"The ANC repeats its support for the right to life as enshrined in the interim Constitution and the abolition of the death penalty by the Constitutional Court," Mamoepa said.

The KwaZulu/Natal statement was a reaction to reports of the previous government's role in politically-motivated violence between 1990 and 1994.

Only the Truth and Reconciliation Commission could heal the nation, and not selective justice or Nuremberg-style trials, Mamoepa said.

Transport Wage Talks Deadlocked; Strike Threatened

*MB1107182195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA — Wage negotiations between Transnet [public transportation company] and seven transport sector trade unions will continue on Wednesday [12 July] with the threat of a national strike by the largest of the unions adding renewed urgency. Talks on Tuesday to discuss Transnet's latest offer failed to break the deadlock on wage increases demanded by the unions.

Transnet has offered a 10 percent wage increase and a minimum wage of R1,500 [rands], but the unions are insisting on a 12 percent increase across-the-board.

While the talks continued, about 10,000 members of the SA [South Africa] Railway and Harbour Workers' Union [SARHWU] took to the streets of Johannesburg on Tuesday to press Transnet into making a fresh, and better, offer. Traffic came to a halt as the marchers made their way to Transnet's headquarters in a peaceful procession monitored by police in armoured vehicles.

SARHWU Gauteng spokesman Robert Mashego told SAPA members in the region would go on strike on Monday if no agreement was reached with management. The strike could bring rail transport in Gauteng to a halt.

The marchers handed memoranda to Transnet and Spoornet [railway network] demanding a R500 wage increase for lower-income workers and a 17 percent increase across-the-board.

Some of the other unions have distanced themselves from SARHWU's work stoppage which started on Monday and disrupted Transnet's operations to varying degrees across the country. SA Footplate Association spokesman Chris de Vos said his members were being "victimised" by striking SARHWU members. Conditions were "unsafe" for metro train drivers in Durban, he added. "We are not part of the strike and all six unions are still fully committed to wage negotiations with Transnet management," de Vos said.

Andre Venter of Salstaff, another of the smaller unions involved in the wage talks, indicated agreement was close. Venter said in a statement Transnet and the unions were "not far from each other". His union was committed to negotiate until an acceptable settlement was reached.

The unions involved in the dispute are SARHWU, the largest in terms of membership, the Technical Workers' Union, Transnet Allied Trade Union, the SA Footplate Staff Association, the Black Trade Union of Transnet, the Transnet Employees' Union and Salstaff.

The work stoppage called by SARHWU continued on Tuesday at the ports of Durban and Cape Town, Transnet said in a statement. The entrance to Durban's container terminal was completely blocked, causing delays in the transportation of containers to destinations across the country.

Portnet spokeswoman Yvonne de Kock said only about 50 percent of shift workers were on duty at Durban Port.

The South African Chamber of Business's [SACOB] manager for infrastructure, Peggy Drodskie, said SACOB was concerned about the industrial action and its impact on the operations of container terminals.

Operations at Cape Town's container and breakbulk terminal also came to a standstill on Tuesday. Cartage

functions were 10 percent operational but marine services were unaffected.

Operations at the ports of East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Saldanha Bay returned to normal on Tuesday following disruptions on Monday and operational levels were 100 percent.

Train services in Durban were reduced by five percent on Tuesday morning, but by late afternoon no metro trains were operating, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported. A metro spokesman quoted by SABC said alternative transport had been made available to and from various areas in greater Durban.

ANC Blames NP for Johannesburg Demarcation Failure

*MB1207071195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2351 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA — Failure of the National Party [NP] to find a solution to the demarcation of Johannesburg into metropolitan sub-structures suggested it might wish to delay the November local government elections, the ANC said on Tuesday [11 July].

It said after a joint meeting the two parties were unable to reach agreement on a proposal that greater Johannesburg be demarcated into four metropolitan substructures with the following specific requirements:

- the western sub-structure should have the western bypass as its eastern boundary;
- Meadowlands should be included in the western substructure;
- the northern substructure should exclude Diepkloof in the north and Pimville and Orlando East in the south; and
- the southern substructure should include some "white" suburbs to the north and east of the CBD [central business district].

"The African National Congress consulted its structures and supported the NP proposals with the exception of the exclusion of Pimville and Orlando from the northern sub-structure, which would have resulted in a significant racial imbalance. This amounted to a major concession on the side of the African National Congress," the ANC said.

At Tuesday's meeting the ANC rejected "with contempt" the NP's withdrawal of their own proposal and their refusal to make any amendments to their position. "We believe that the obstinacy of the National Party in

negotiations represents an arrogance that does not belong in the era of a government of national unity. The inability of the National Party to even consider their own proposal at our meeting today is a further reflection of the deep divisions within the National Party. The failure of the National Party to seriously apply its mind to finding a solution to the present impasse suggests that the National Party may have an ulterior motive of delaying the elections scheduled for November 1."

It said the proposal put forward by the NP was "a deliberate attempt to gerrymander boundaries at the expense of efficient, effective and developmental local governance".

The NP in a statement on Tuesday expressed disappointment with the lack of progress and accused the ANC of failing to put forward any concrete proposals to bridge differences between the two parties.

NP chief negotiator and Councillor Yakoob Makda said all the ANC was prepared to venture was a "limited reaction" to a discussion document drafted by the NP, which had amounted to "no more than cosmetic changes". He said it was clear the ANC was "married" to its proposals and was not prepared to "budge an inch".

"In three weeks they have not moved an inch bar throwing some crumbs at the NP which they expect will appease our fundamental concerns with regards to effective, efficient and affordable delivery of services to the people of greater Johannesburg."

Makda said the NP was committed to resolving the boundary issue and facilitating the November 1 election. It would therefore continue to keep its door open for negotiations.

Group Vows To Remove White Teachers By 'Any Means'

*MB1107161195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1419 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria July 11 SAPA — The Azanian Students' Movement [Azasm] on Tuesday [11 July] warned the Council of South African Students [Cosas] to "prepare themselves carefully to secure white teachers in black schools".

"Azasm is presently identifying black schools where incompetent white teachers will be removed," Azasm Vice-President Donald Mankga said in Pretoria. Mankga said he noted Cosas' opposition to Azasm's anti-white teachers campaign and said Cosas must also prepare for black-on-black school violence if it continued with plans to protect white teachers.

"White teachers who cannot identify with black students' aptitudes, strengths and weaknesses will be replaced by black teachers in order to promote self-discipline and responsibility among black students."

He said Azasm had identified Mangope High School in Rustenberg as one where white teachers would be removed "as soon as the school reopens". "Azasm is against using violence but if these teachers refuse to leave peacefully we will use any means to remove them, irrespective of any criticism."

South African Press Review for 11 Jul

MB1107132395

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC-IFP Power Struggle in KwaZulu/Natal — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 July in a page 12 editorial is "confused, and extremely worried" by the ANC's and Inkatha Freedom Party's, IFP, battle for KwaZulu/Natal. It is "understandable" that the IFP should claim to represent the people in KwaZulu/Natal as it is the "only province where the IFP has demonstrable electoral support." However, the ANC "has the country sewn up politically, except in KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape. Perhaps, despite its oft-repeated commitment to nonracialism, the ANC has an ethnic fear." That could explain its "need to shatter Zulu hegemony." THE STAR points out that ANC national chairman, and KwaZulu/Natal leader, Jacob Zuma, has warned of having to "deal with the Inkatha Freedom Party once and for all" and hinted at forcing an early election for the provincial government ostensibly because the IFP failed to govern the province. However, THE STAR suspects the real reason is that it wants to gain dominance there. "It is most unfortunate, given the quest for democracy in this country, that a power struggle should now be-evil attempts to build a strong new nation."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Business To Know of 'Dirty Tricks' — A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 July comments on the charges that former President F.W. de Klerk ordered, or knew about, security force "dirty tricks" during the last four years of his presidency, saying: "The fact that high-level corruption was not detected and rooted out earlier points to abject failure on his government's part." De Klerk "may not have known what his policemen were doing, but as head of state and the State Security Council, he should have made it his business."

SOWETAN

De Klerk 'Egg-Dancing' — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 July in a page 8 editorial is amused by the "egg-dancing" by former President F W de Klerk and his then commissioner of police Johan van der Merwe regarding the Goldstone Commission report on police involvement in Third Force activities. The paper believes the only way to get to the truth of the extent to which "the old state went to prevent the collapse of apartheid is through a full-scale investigation by a body such as the Truth Commission."

CITY PRESS

President Mandela Fuels Tensions in Country — "As tensions grow, we find it inexplicable that Mandela of all people could fuel these tensions by accusing Inkatha and the police of jointly plotting the attack on the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg in March last year," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 9 July. The timing "was wrong," and "if the President is aware of this plot, why did he not make this public when he admitted to the Senate recently that he had ordered ANC security to use force to protect the party's headquarters?" "Frankly, at times we fail to understand our leader."

BEELD

Mandela's 'Wishful Thinking' on Labor, Crime — An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 7 July reads: "There is no labor crisis in South Africa, and the government has a firm grip on crime in the country, President Mandela told an audience in Japan on Wednesday, when they understandably inquired from him about these two burning issues. But is that really true? Progress is indeed being made in the current dispute over the Labor Relations Bill, but what about the concern of foreign investors that South African labor costs are too high, and that the trade unions have too much power?" As regards crime, "Very few policemen who day and night battle to try to stem the wave of crime would agree that the government has 'a firm grip' on crime." "President Mandela is South Africa's Patriot Number One, and for this he enjoys the respect and

appreciation of millions of South Africans. However, when he speaks about this country's burning problems, he should guard against wishful thinking."

RAPPORT

Mandela Inconsistencies — "Realistic South Africans could not believe their ears this week when they heard President Nelson Mandela saying in Japan that there is no labor crisis in South Africa, and that the government has crime firmly under control," writes columnist Izak de Villiers in his "Sunday" column on page 14 of the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans of 9 July. "Of course he was playing to his Japanese audience, fishing for investment," but "someone should have told him that the Japanese know exactly what the situation is." Referring to President Mandela's regular blunders such as his claims of IFP-police "collusion," the "friendly and fatherly" Mr. Mandela's declarations of reconciliation, Afrikaner homeland pledges and more, "even within the ANC where he is hailed as super human, spokespersons regularly have to scurry" to place the president's statements "in context". "In Japan this week it was as though he had never heard about nationalization, yet only a few months ago he was letting it be known that 'the ANC still believes that nationalization is the correct strategy'." Then, again, back home his "threats about KwaZulu/Natal," that he would "push the constitution aside for the sake of peace" and his revelation that he had issued the "shoot-to-kill" order at Shell House led Tony Leon to ask whether South Africa wanted "a Louis XIV-type president who believes that he is the state, and behaves accordingly." "Would the real Mandela please stand up," asks de Villiers. "Perhaps part of the answer to his inconsistencies lies in his 27 years behind bars, and the years of struggle before that, that he has not forgotten anything, and that he still harbors a secret grudge." De Villiers concludes: "If the president wishes to continue with his double talk, international decision-makers from whom he so urgently seeks help will certainly no longer take him seriously. Not in Tokyo, and not anywhere else."

Angola

UN's Beye Meets Savimbi, Refuses To Comment

MB1107203295 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is not yet known whether Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is coming to Luanda. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye left for Bailundo today for talks with Jonas Savimbi on this and other issues. Blondin Beye refused to comment on the meeting, but said he is doing everything to ensure the success of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's scheduled 14 July visit. [passage omitted]

UNITA Secretary General Gato Interviewed

LD1107172895 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The guest on RFI [Radio France International] is the secretary general of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Paulo Gato is on a private visit to Paris for a few days. Since the Lusaka agreements were signed [19 November 1994] all Angolans have been hoping that peace will be achieved soon. On 6 May, when the leader of UNITA and the Angolan president embraced, Jonas Savimbi said he was ready to accept a top position. The party in power has offered him one of the two vice-presidencies, which may be created in the framework of a constitutional reform. Is that a satisfactory option? The number two of UNITA, Paulo Gato, spoke to Ghislaine Dupont:

[Begin recording] [Gato] President Savimbi is still ready to take on his responsibilities. Now as far as the issue of the vice presidency is concerned, this is still on the agenda of the government in Luanda. We have not been officially notified as yet of the final decision. That is why we say that as soon as we receive the official note from the government or the president of the republic, UNITA's party decision-making authorities will look into the real contents of that proposal and give their opinion.

[Dupont] Should this vice presidency proposal be confirmed, will Jonas Savimbi accept one of these posts?

[Gato] If that is the case, we will examine the proposal extremely carefully so that no unnecessary expectations arise among civilians. I cannot imagine President Savimbi as deputy vice president. But that is only my personal opinion.

[Dupont] Under what conditions and in what framework may Savimbi find a place?

[Gato] He told President dos Santos that he is ready to serve the country where the president of the republic and his party, UNITA, deem it useful and necessary. He is still maintaining his availability.

[Dupont] But I guess he himself has an idea of the future role he would like to play?

[Gato] No, he only wants to serve the country in a democratic and very open framework where he can have a post equal to the role he can play.

[Dupont] Does that mean that Savimbi will not be able to play a role on the internal political scene for the time being?

[Gato] No, he still has a role: He is the leader of the main opposition party. He is practically the leader of the opposition, which gives him a lot of work in a country with strong-arm democracy such as ours.

[Dupont] But UNITA has not turned into a political party as yet?

[Gato] No, the two parties are armed. Either the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola [MPLA] is armed...[pauses] When we say there are 700,000 armed civilians, they are party forces, they are the committees of the party. That is why that amounts to the same for us. The MPLA is an armed party. So is UNITA, given the circumstances of the history of its own creation.

[Dupont] How far have disarmament and the confinement of troops to barracks been implemented?

[Gato] Concerning the confinement of troops, I think this is compulsory, UNITA is compelled to confine its troops. This was not negotiated, but this was a UN resolution that we accept. However the UN Security Council has asked for a number of material conditions to be met before the troops are confined. As we speak, these material conditions have not yet been met. The logistics have not been provided. Barracks have not yet been built, hospitals and clinics have not yet been built, there is absolutely nothing. That is why it is not UNITA's fault if the confinement of UNITA troops has been delayed, but the conditions for the confinement of about 160,000 men in the country have not yet been met. That is quite a lot. That is one problem.

A second problem is the training of the national army. The Bicesse agreements made provision for parity in the training of the national army, and the Lusaka agreements reasserted this. However, the latest proposals made by the government go against the principle of parity. All we are asking for is that this principle should be heeded. What has been negotiated and granted should be strictly heeded.

[Dupont] However, according to what you are saying, one is under the impression that it is very unlikely that the timetable — which has already failed to be met — will be implemented over the next three or four months.

[Gato] UNITA has made major concessions for that process and for peace in Angola. Now I think that it is up to the government to act. There is the issue of the disarmament of civilians. This is another very serious problem, a very serious one indeed, and the government does not yet have a draft program for the disarmament of civilians. As we all know, this is a weighty element in the destabilization and the insecurity of a city like Luanda.

[Dupont] Do you think that the United Nations today is totally fulfilling its role?

[Gato] The United Nations wants peace in Angola, a peace that is less costly. We are under the impression that people want at a very low price what should cost a lot. It costs a lot, so an effort must be made. The international community must take on its responsibilities and create the conditions...

[Dupont, interrupting] Maybe the international community is somewhat disillusioned?

[Gato] Look, let us be patient. We want to take steps — short ones perhaps, but solid and consistent ones. It is the only way we can implement this process without major difficulties. In itself it is already very complex and very difficult. [end recording]

Mozambique

Dhlakama on Traditional Chiefs, Government Misrule

MB1107204395 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Jul 95

[Passages within quotation marks are Dhlakama's recorded remarks]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has called on the government to legalize the existence of traditional chiefs in the country. Afonso Dhlakama says it is not enough to say there is a room for traditional chiefs while their existence is not legally recognized. The Renamo leader said, because of this flaw, traditional chiefs are sometimes confused with political commissars.

"The Assembly of the Republic should approve a law on the role of traditional authority. So far, we do not know the basis regulating their existence. The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and President Chissano say they now recognize traditional chiefs, but they have no legal protection under the Constitution. They are given

bicycles and used as political commissars to mobilize people. I think that is bad. It is important to define the role of traditional chiefs."

Afonso Dhlakama also commented on the position taken by traditional chiefs in Angoche District, Nampula Province, who demand uniforms and the construction of prisons in villages.

"Well, I did not closely follow this case, but in answer to your question, I think it is an issue that should be examined in depth. If traditional chiefs want uniforms, it is because during the colonial period they had uniforms and even stripes. They had a way of identification. They are traditional rulers. If it is true that Frelimo now wants to work with them, it must give them uniforms."

Afonso Dhlakama also questioned the manner in which democracy is being exercised in Mozambique. He says he is shocked because, in his words, the Frelimo government is not respecting the rules of the democratic game. Afonso Dhlakama is not at all happy with the way democracy is being exercised in Mozambique, noting there are still signs of communism in the country. In genuine democracies, leaders resign when they know that they are not governing well; this is not happening in Mozambique, he said.

"Under the present situation, if this were a European country where there is true democracy, I think the government would immediately resign. It would immediately resign. What I saw in eight districts of Maputo Province and 11 districts of Inhambane Province is enough to force a government to resign."

The Renamo leader said the worst thing is that the government's ineffectiveness is already harming the common citizen. He spoke of people dying of hunger, children having to leave schools because teachers demand 10,000 meticals weekly, and police complicity in acts of vandalism. Afonso Dhlakama said it is absurd for the government to say there is no money, because even products donated by the international community are sold at speculative prices in some areas of the country. That is what he was able to learn during his recent visits to the provinces of Maputo and Inhambane, which, in his view, represent the picture of the whole of Mozambique today. The Renamo leader has all the evidence. He says no one can refute him, including the head of state.

[Dhlakama] "If President Chissano refutes me, I will challenge him. I will propose that we visit together the districts I visited, and he will hear the same people who spoke to me. If necessary, we can take journalists along so that he cannot recant. There is no minister or police official who can refute me."

Afonso Dhlakama says the government's attitude puts him at a disadvantage, because he is forced to communicate regularly with the head of state. For this reason, some people in his party see him as a someone who is working for the ruling Frelimo Party.

Zambia

'Large Numbers' of Zairians Entering Border Town

*MB1107185895 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio
in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambian officials say that large numbers of Zairians are entering Zambia at the Kasumbalesa border crossing. The Zambian Copper Belt Minister (Kanguan Msuluka) said the Zairians were fleeing from possible hostilities back home as a result of the unfavorable political climate in Zaire. Mr. (Msuluka) said he had already raised concern about the influx of the Zairians into the border town of Chililabombwe. The minister said that the illegal entry of so many people could pose a security risk. He called on Zambians to be vigilant and to report suspicious looking characters to police or immigration authorities.

UNITA Official Delivers Savimbi Message to Mugabe

*MB1107161695 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Alfredo

Sakala, today delivered a special message to President Robert Mugabe from his organization's leader Jonas Savimbi.

Speaking at President Mugabe's Monomatapa office in Harare today, Mr. Sakala said his visit to Zimbabwe is aimed at stressing UNITA's commitment to the peace process in Angola. He said the meeting in Lusaka in May this year marked a new era in the process of national reconciliation in Angola and established communication between the two leaders to avoid a repeat of the 1992 misunderstanding. Mr. Sakala is the first ever official UNITA representative to visit Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe

14 Percent Increase in Mineral Production Noted

*MB1107192295 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio
in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The value of Zimbabwe's mineral production increased strongly last year by 14 percent to 524 million dollars [currency not further specified] against 464 million in 1993, with gold being the major contributor. A Zimbabwean government report said the increase reflected the upturn in the world market, and most major minerals surged in value and in output after several years of flat international demand. The report said a continuing improvement in performance by the major producers was being looked to as a saving grace for the Zimbabwean economy this year, when most other sectors were being seriously hit by drought.

Ghana**Atomic Commission Sets Up 4th Nuclear Institute**

AB1107212895 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Ghana Atomic Energy Commission has inaugurated a fourth research institute to help run various projects under its nuclear research program. The Institute of Mathematical Science, IMS, will lead to the advancement of research and development in the areas of nuclear technology, medicine, environmental science, industry, laser physics, and biology, among others.

The commission's National Nuclear Research Institute, the Radiation Protection Board, and the Biotechnology and Nuclear Agricultural Research Institute are already in operation. [passage omitted]

Liberia**Military Board Sentences General Julue, Others**

AB1107143095 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The General Court Martial Board of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] has sentenced Lieutenant General Charles Julue and six other senior officers of the AFL to seven years of imprisonment, with hard labor.

Giving the verdict yesterday at the University of Liberia's Fendell campus, court martial president, Lt. (Gen. Kpemgba Wa Konan), said the board took the decision to convict Gen. Julue and others following careful review of evidence and secret balloting by each member of the board.

Those convicted along with Gen. Julue on the charge of sedition are Brigadier Gen. Willy Denis, Colonel (Nason Power), Col. (Washington Garley), Major (Thomas Beibo), Maj. (Christopher Dibi), and Captain Arthur Clay, while Zoh Pena was convicted on the charge of fraudulent enlistment, and will serve a prison sentence of six months.

Meanwhile, the General Court Martial Board has acquitted four officers of the AFL; and those acquitted were Brigadier Generals (Joseph D. Jalie) and (Moses Wright); others Colonel (Aswald Djolokai) and Captain (Gbazayi Gaye). [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, lawyers representing Gen. Julue have filed a motion for a review of the board's ruling by the Military Board.

NPFL, ULIMO-J To Begin Mine Clearing Operations

AB1107134795 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson], meeting under the auspices of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States] and UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia], have resolved to begin de-mining the Kakata-Bong Mine and Kakata-Gbarnga highways this morning. The exercise could not take place as scheduled yesterday, because ULIMO-J, at the last minute, requested the return of one of its fighters, Joseph Ingay, abducted by NPFL fighters, as a precondition for the reopening of the roads. Lieutenant Colonel Moses Obi, representing the ECOMOG High Command, called on the parties to thrash out their differences, in the interest of suffering Liberians. Representing the NPFL were the head of its negotiating team, (Daniel Sumo), and Ambassador (John Kume), while ULIMO-J was represented by Anthony Durbar, (E.D. Kala), and (Truong Thio) among others. Also present were Mr. (Paul Owork) of the U.S. Embassy, Lieutenant Colonel (Takia Nangayana) of UNOMIL, and members of the press.

Meanwhile, the NPFL, through the head of its negotiating team, (Daniel Sumo), has agreed to turn Joseph Ingay over to ULIMO-J by this morning, so as to avoid any confidence crisis, as the head put it, in the de-mining and subsequent reopening of the road.

Niger**National Assembly Conflict Intensifies**

LD1107200895 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Niger, the wrestling match between President Mahamane Ousmane and his prime minister, Hama Amadou, continued today. It seems that the mediation undertaken by the National Assembly bureau has not helped things to cool down. Our correspondent there, Moussa Kaka, reports:

[Kaka] The security forces are still visible outside the headquarters of several companies which are purveyors to the state. The police deployment has not moved an inch, and the security forces have been reinforced outside some company headquarters.

In an exchange of letters between the president and the prime minister published by the newspaper, LE DEMOCRATE, President Mahamane Ousmane asked

Mr. Hama Amadou, his prime minister, to withdraw the police officers quickly. The prime minister's answer was not long in coming: for Hama Amadou, the president must accept that a cabinet meeting should take place before anything else.

Since the two personalities are standing their ground, it is easy to understand the failure of the National Assembly mediation in the absence of its chairman.

Meanwhile, the war is only getting worse with statements being made by political parties, associations, and trade unions. All eyes are now on the National Assembly speaker who is going on another trip abroad and who will undoubtedly attempt renewed mediation to try and save Niger democracy which is in jeopardy.

Government, Canada Sign Gold Mining Agreement

AB1107132295 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network*
in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Issouffou Assoumane, minister of mines and energy, and the director general for West Africa, (Baric) Gold Corporation, a Canadian gold mining enterprise, signed an agreement in Niamey today to mine gold in the country. According to the minister, the signing of this agreement constitutes a source of hope for Niger, which needs to diversify the exploitation of its mineral resources. He also said that the Canadian corporation was selected as a result of the various advantages linked to its operations. Those advantages are, among others, provisions for employment, construction of schools and medical centers, and revenue for the National Treasury. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Abacha, Military Body Meet 'Behind Closed Doors'

AB1107211295 *Lagos NTA Television Network*
in English 2000 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Members of the Armed Forces Consultative Assembly met with the head of state, General Sani Abacha, today in Abuja. A NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA report said the meeting was behind closed doors and may have discussed the national economy and security and the country's political direction. It was attended by the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, the chief of defense staff, Major Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, service chiefs, field commanders, and all military officers of the rank of colonel and above.

Ikimi on Foreign Missions' Move to Abuja

AB1107223095 *Lagos NTA Television Network*
in English 2000 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government has given foreign missions in the country which have not moved their offices to Abuja up to December 1997 to do so. The foreign affairs minister, Chief Tom Ikimi, said this while briefing newsmen on activities lined up to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. Correspondent Joseph Ade reports:

[Begin recording] [Ade] Chief Tom Ikimi said that the Federal Government has provided the necessary facilities to actualize the movement of foreign missions, which will assist the movement of the nation's federal capital to Abuja five years ago. He said some foreign missions have made their presence felt in the capital and urged others to do the same. Chief Ikimi then added that henceforth the Lagos liaison office of the ministry will no longer entertain official communication on behalf of its headquarters in Abuja from diplomatic missions.

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, relevant bodies of government and agencies as well as representatives of the United Nations have mapped out activities such as essay competitions arranged for secondary school students, a national symposium, and a special military parade starting from 21 September to take place in Abuja. The foreign affairs minister then stressed that Nigeria is still a responsible member of the international community, enumerating her role in the Commonwealth, the Nonaligned Movement, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], the G-15, and the OAU. Chief Ikimi then responded to allegations that Nigeria would not participate in the next Commonwealth meeting in Auckland.

[Ikimi] For the avoidance of doubt, let me state it here that Nigeria will be there and will participate fully in its work. Nigeria, as a responsible member of the organization and of the international community, respects the diversity of the Commonwealth and the rights of members to chart their own destiny and resolve their problems in the manner that is appropriate to them. [Words indistinct] in reintroducing democracy into Nigeria is on course.

[Ade] He reminded the international community that the Nigeria recognizes that nations (?must find their own solutions) to their own problems, adding democracy and democratic practices are not the exclusive (?tenets) of any nation or group of nations to be decided (?for another state.) [end recording]

Sierra Leone**Army Claims 350 Rebels 'Wiped Out' Near Bo**

AB1107144895 Paris AFP in English
1330 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, July 11 (AFP) — Sierra Leone Army commanders said Tuesday [11 July] that 350 Revolutionary United Front (RUF) fighters have been killed in pre-emptive strikes to halt a feared rebel onslaught on the second city.

Military officials in Bo, 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of the capital Freetown, said 150 rebels died on Monday as government forces "completely wiped out a strong concentration of rebels" massing in villages around the city.

One front-line commander described it as "one of the most tactical operations ever undertaken" since the start of the war.

Armed troops backed up by tanks and air cover were Tuesday carrying out "mopping up operations" in the area, officers told AFP by telephone. They added that another 200 rebels were killed last week at Bumpe, 20 kilometres (12 miles) west of Bo, in a similar operation.

No independent confirmation was available for these figures, which are the heaviest known losses inflicted

on the RUF since its leader Foday Sankoh launched the rebellion in late March 1991.

Bo and its environs have swollen to over one million people since an upsurge in rebel attacks in the West African country at the start of this year, as farmers flee the rebel-infested hinterland to escape attack.

The town has been facing shortages of most commodities in recent weeks, while a cholera outbreak has left at least 33 people dead. The only safe way to travel to Freetown is by air and essential supplies have only been trickling in under military escort.

Sankoh's rebellion began as a bid to oust former President Joseph Momoh, who fled the country after a coup in April 1992 brought the junta led by Captain Valentine Strasser to power. Despite the change in power, the RUF rebellion has continued.

The movement says it wants to restore democracy, but to date has rejected all calls for peace talks and declined offers to participate in elections scheduled for the end of this year.

Some 10,000 have died in the fighting, according to official figures, while nearly 40 percent of the poverty-stricken country's 4.5 million people have been forced to leave their homes.

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